

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

vs.

GEORGE HIGGINBOTHAM,

Defendant.

FACTUAL BASIS FOR PLEA

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, the United States and the defendant, George HIGGINBOTHAM, stipulate and agree that the following facts fairly and accurately describe the defendant's conduct in the offense to which he is pleading guilty. These facts do not constitute all of the facts known to the parties concerning the charged offense and related conduct. This statement is being submitted to demonstrate that sufficient facts exist to establish that the defendant committed the offense to which he is pleading guilty. The defendant knowingly, voluntarily, and truthfully admits the facts set forth below.

1. From in or about April 2017 to in or about January 2018, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, HIGGINBOTHAM and others knowingly conspired to commit the offense of making false statements to a bank by misrepresenting the true source and purpose of transfers of tens of millions of dollars from foreign accounts to various federally insured financial institutions in the United States.

Individuals Involved in the Conspiracy

2. During the conspiracy, HIGGINBOTHAM was a licensed attorney employed by the United States Department of Justice. Co-conspirator A, a longtime associate of HIGGINBOTHAM, was a United States citizen, businessperson, and entertainer. Co-conspirator B, a foreign national and associate of Co-conspirator A, was a wealthy businessperson living in East Asia who was alleged to have orchestrated a multi-billion dollar embezzlement and bribery scheme from 1Malaysia Development Berhad ("1MDB"), a strategic investment and development company wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia.

Source and Purposes of International Fund Transfers

3. In or about July 2016, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") filed multiple civil forfeiture complaints seeking the forfeiture of over \$1 billion in assets allegedly associated with laundered proceeds from the 1MDB embezzlement and bribery scheme. Co-conspirator B was named in the complaints as one of the primary architects of the embezzlement scheme.

4. In or about March 2017, Co-conspirator A asked HIGGINBOTHAM to assist with identifying someone with political influence who could resolve Co-conspirator B's issues surrounding the 1MDB forfeiture matters and the DOJ's investigation thereof. HIGGINBOTHAM introduced Co-conspirator A to a law firm recruiter, who recommended two different law firms, but Co-conspirator B ultimately selected Person 1, a non-lawyer business owner, political fundraiser, and financier with political connections at high levels of the United States government, to lobby government officials to resolve the 1MDB matters. HIGGINBOTHAM had no involvement in introducing Person 1 to Co-conspirator A or Co-conspirator B.

5. According to Co-conspirator A, Person 1 did not want to be paid directly by Co-conspirator B because he did not want to be linked to Co-conspirator B. At Co-conspirator A's direction, HIGGINBOTHAM worked on various retainer and consulting agreements that provided for payments through pass-through entities to distance Co-conspirator B from Person 1 and anonymized Co-conspirator B in the transaction. According to the written agreements, Co-conspirator B would pay tens of millions of dollars to Person 1 through various intermediaries and entities as compensation for Person 1's efforts to lobby United States government officials to drop all civil and/or criminal matters related to 1MDB. According to Co-conspirator A, as part of the lobbying campaign, Person 1 agreed to try to influence a potential nominee for a federal position that would have authority over the 1MDB civil forfeiture matters. That person ultimately was not nominated.

6. In or about May 2017, Co-conspirator A informed HIGGINBOTHAM that Co-conspirator B had another request separate from the 1MDB matters that was potentially more lucrative than their work on the 1MDB issue: Co-conspirator B wanted Foreign National 1, a former resident of Country Q who was living in the United States on a temporary visa and who had publicly criticized the leadership of Country Q, to be removed from the United States and sent back to Country Q. According to Co-conspirator A, Person 1 and others would use their political connections to lobby United States government officials to have Foreign National 1 removed from the United States.

7. In or about July 2017, Co-conspirator A requested that HIGGINBOTHAM meet with Country Q's ambassador to the United States at Country Q's embassy in Washington, D.C. HIGGINBOTHAM agreed, and on or about July 16, 2017, HIGGINBOTHAM went to Country Q's embassy in Washington, D.C. and met with the ambassador. HIGGINBOTHAM informed

embassy staff and Country Q's ambassador that he was there in his personal capacity and not as a representative of DOJ. At Co-conspirator A's request, HIGGINBOTHAM delivered a specific message during the meeting: United States government officials were working on the matter involving Foreign National 1 and there would be additional information in the future concerning the logistics of returning Foreign National 1 to Country Q. Following the meeting, HIGGINBOTHAM reported to Co-conspirator A what had occurred. Co-conspirator A informed HIGGINBOTHAM that, based on Co-conspirator A's conversations with Co-conspirator B, Co-conspirator B was satisfied with how the embassy meeting went.

8. Between in or about May 2017 and in or about September 2017, tens of millions of dollars were transferred from Foreign Company L, an entity formed in Country Q, to accounts in the name of an entity in the United States controlled by Co-conspirator A. HIGGINBOTHAM understood that, although the money was coming from Foreign Company L, Co-conspirator B exercised control over the funds and the transfers occurred at Co-conspirator B's direction. HIGGINBOTHAM also understood that the purpose of the funds was to pay Person 1 and others to lobby United States government officials to (1) resolve the 1MDB matters, and (2) have Foreign National 1 removed from the United States and sent back to Country Q.

9. To make the international fund transfers appear legitimate, HIGGINBOTHAM worked on various fake loan documents, investment agreements, and consulting contracts at the direction of Co-conspirator A. The documents were in the names of several foreign and domestic shell companies that concealed Co-conspirator B's involvement in the transactions. The purpose in creating the fake documents was to provide a cover story in case the banks or other authorities made inquiries about the true source and purpose of the funds. HIGGINBOTHAM understood that Co-conspirator A and Co-conspirator B were concerned that financial institutions in the United

States would refuse to execute transactions involving any funds identified as being associated with Co-conspirator B.

Meeting with Co-conspirator B in Country Q

10. In or about September 2017, at Co-conspirator A's request, HIGGINBOTHAM travelled to Country Q with Co-conspirator A and others to meet with Co-conspirator B. Over the course of several days, HIGGINBOTHAM met with Co-conspirator B, Co-conspirator A, and others. During these meetings, Co-conspirator B, Co-conspirator A, and others discussed strategies for secretly funneling more of Co-conspirator B's money into the United States to further the lobbying campaign, including coming up with cover stories to explain the movement of money and to conceal the fact that the money was associated with Co-conspirator B. They also discussed the strictness of the United States banking system in the wake of the events of September 11, 2001. Co-conspirator B stated that he wanted to send the money in smaller installments over a longer period of time in order to avoid scrutiny.

11. Eventually, Co-conspirator B came up with a proposal of giving HIGGINBOTHAM power of attorney over the assets of Foreign Company R, another entity formed in Country Q and purportedly owned by an associate of Co-conspirator B. In reality, Co-conspirator B controlled Company R's assets and the associate was simply a nominee for Co-conspirator B. According to Co-conspirator B's proposal, in the event Person 1 and others were successful in having Foreign National 1 removed from the United States, HIGGINBOTHAM (using the power of attorney authority) could sell Company R to Co-conspirator A and others associated with Person 1 and use Company R's assets to compensate those involved in the lobbying campaign. At Co-conspirator B's direction, HIGGINBOTHAM signed various documents while in Country Q purporting to give HIGGINBOTHAM control over Company R and its assets.

12. Upon returning to the United States, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co-conspirator A learned that Person 1 and others involved in the lobbying campaign were dissatisfied with Co-conspirator B's proposal and the fact that the trip to Country Q had not resulted in additional funds being sent to the United States. In or about October 2017, Co-conspirator A and HIGGINBOTHAM agreed that the additional funds that Person 1 and his associates were seeking from Co-conspirator B could instead be deposited into HIGGINBOTHAM's attorney escrow account pending resolution of the issue concerning Foreign National 1.

13. On or about October 23, 2017, approximately \$41 million was deposited into HIGGINBOTHAM's escrow account from Foreign Company R, at the direction of Co-conspirator B. HIGGINBOTHAM, at Co-conspirator A's direction, disbursed several million dollars for one of Co-conspirator A's entertainment projects. According to Co-conspirator A, those funds were Co-conspirator A's cut for helping get the money into the United States and acting as an intermediary between Co-conspirator B and the individuals engaged in the lobbying campaign. Virtually all of the remaining funds were placed in a certificate of deposit at Co-conspirator A's request because the individuals engaged in the lobbying campaign wanted the money to be secure. HIGGINBOTHAM believed that the funds would be released in the event the lobbying campaign was successful in having Foreign National 1 removed from the United States.

False Statements to Financial Institutions

14. Between in or about September 2017 and in or about December 2017, in furtherance of the conspiracy, HIGGINBOTHAM made and caused to be made false statements to three federally insured financial institutions in the United States in order to influence the financial institutions' actions in connection with the tens of millions of dollars transferred from Foreign Company L and Foreign Company R to accounts in the United States to finance Co-

conspirator B's lobbying campaign. HIGGINBOTHAM understood that Co-conspirator B's publicly known status as one of the primary architects of the 1MDB embezzlement and bribery scheme created significant barriers to moving Co-conspirator B's money through United States financial institutions. HIGGINBOTHAM, Co-conspirator A, and Co-conspirator B, therefore agreed that Co-conspirator B's connection to the funds sent to the United States for the lobbying campaign would be concealed from United States financial institutions and the true purpose of the funds would be misrepresented to the financial institutions.

15. Between in or about July and September 2017, Financial Institution X, an institution with accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), sent inquiries to Co-conspirator A, Co-conspirator A's money manager, and HIGGINBOTHAM concerning the source and purpose of the tens of millions of dollars in transfers from Foreign Company L to Co-conspirator A's business accounts at Financial Institution X. On or about September 27, 2017, in order to influence the bank's ongoing due diligence, HIGGINBOTHAM, at Co-conspirator A's direction, sent a detailed written response to Financial Institution X claiming that Foreign Company L was the source of the transfers, and that the purpose of the funds was to finance Co-conspirator A's "entertainment matters," and also to retain a law firm to assist Foreign Company L to "resolve a highly complex civil litigation matter." The letter made no mention of Co-conspirator B or the lobbying campaign to influence the 1MDB matters and have Foreign National 1 removed from the United States. In addition, HIGGINBOTHAM attached one of the fake consulting contracts to his response to Financial Institution X as a cover story for some of the money Co-conspirator B had transferred to Co-conspirator A's business accounts in the United States. On or about September 28, 2017, Financial Institution X informed Co-conspirator A that all of his business accounts would be closed on or before October 28, 2017, and that effective

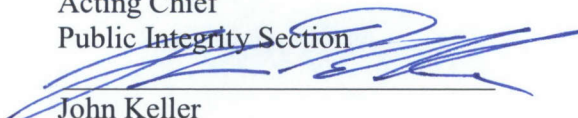
immediately wires into the accounts would no longer be accepted “due to insufficient information received regarding the source of funds on previous wires.” Financial Institution X subsequently issued cashier’s checks totaling approximately \$37 million for the remaining balance, which were deposited with Financial Institution Y a short time later.

16. Financial Institution Y was a broker-dealer registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that had arrangements with federally insured banks for offering certain account services. In or about October 2017, Co-conspirator A and HIGGINBOTHAM opened business accounts with Financial Institution Y that provided separate cash accounts with an affiliate FDIC insured bank, where some of the funds from Foreign Company L (which had previously been with Financial Institution X) were maintained. Between in or about October and November 2017, as part of its due diligence in connection with the account openings, Financial Institution Y repeatedly inquired of Co-conspirator A and HIGGINBOTHAM about the source and purpose of the tens of millions of dollars in Co-conspirator A’s business accounts that had previously been with Financial Institution X. In order to influence Financial Institution Y’s actions with respect to maintaining the accounts, Co-conspirator A claimed to a representative of Financial Institution Y that the money was from a foreign investor in Co-conspirator A’s entertainment projects. In addition, on or about November 6, 2017, at Co-conspirator A’s direction, HIGGINBOTHAM responded to the representative’s question about whose money was in the accounts by falsely claiming, “The funds originated with [Foreign Company L] (incorporation documents attached) who is an investor in a slate of projects the [sic] are currently under review and subject to further discussion.” Neither Co-conspirator A nor HIGGINBOTHAM mentioned Co-conspirator B or the campaign to influence the 1MDB matters and have Foreign National 1 removed from the United States. In or about November 2017,

Financial Institution Y closed Co-conspirator A's business accounts and disbursed the remaining funds, including those from the cash accounts, to Co-conspirator A.

17. In or about December 2017, Financial Institution Z, an FDIC insured bank where HIGGINBOTHAM maintained an attorney escrow account, inquired of HIGGINBOTHAM about the source and purpose of the approximately \$41 million deposited into HIGGINBOTHAM's account from Foreign Company R. In order to influence Financial Institution Z's due diligence with respect to the funds, HIGGINBOTHAM responded that the money was an investment from Foreign Company R in music and entertainment projects for one of his clients. HIGGINBOTHAM did not mention Co-conspirator B or the campaign to influence the 1MDB matters and have Foreign National 1 removed from the United States.

18. On or about May 9, 2017, HIGGINBOTHAM submitted a \$20,000 invoice to Co-conspirator A for work related, at least in part, to the conduct described above for Co-conspirator A. On or about August 11, 2017, HIGGINBOTHAM submitted a \$50,000 invoice to Co-conspirator A and his money manager for work related, at least in part, to the conduct described above for Co-conspirator A. Co-conspirator A paid HIGGINBOTHAM the full amount of both invoices.

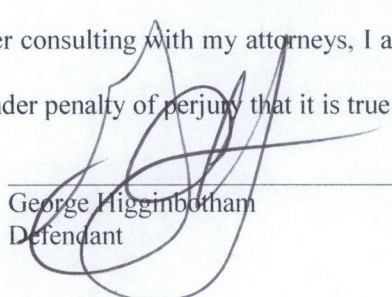
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DEFENDANT'S ACCEPTANCE

The preceding statement is a summary, made for the purpose of providing the Court with a factual basis for my guilty plea to the charge against me. It does not include all of the facts known to me regarding this offense. I make this statement knowingly and voluntarily and because I am, in fact, guilty of the crime charged. No threats have been made to me nor am I under the influence of anything that could impede my ability to understand this Factual Basis for Plea fully.

I have read every word of this Factual Basis for Plea or have had it read to me. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, after consulting with my attorneys, I agree and stipulate to this Factual Basis for Plea, and declare under penalty of perjury that it is true and correct.

Date: NOVEMBER 19, 2018

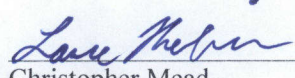


George Higginbotham
Defendant

ATTORNEY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have read this Factual Basis for Plea, and have reviewed it with my client fully. I concur in my client's desire to adopt and stipulate to this Factual Basis for Plea as true and accurate.

Date: 11/19/18



Christopher Mead
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For the Defendant